

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Characterizing Near-surface Fractures in Radar Interferograms



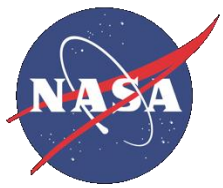
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Jet Propulsion Laboratory/California Institute of Technology

With thanks to NASA programs:

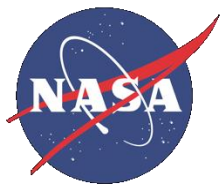
Advanced Information Systems Technologies, Earth Surface and Interior

Applications of Geodetic Imaging, Decision Support Through Earth Science Research Results



Topics

- UAV Synthetic Aperture Radar (Repeat Visits)
- Importance of characterizing secondary faulting
- Gain and risk from multiple views
- Pseudomechanism, wide composite views
 - Napa, SAF
- Automatic scanning for
 - mechanism, shear width, total slip



UAVSAR Pod On Gulfstream III

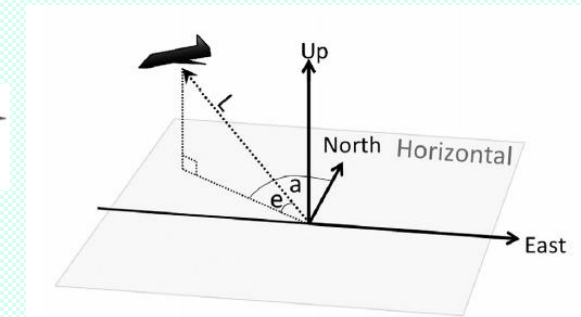
Gulfstream 3 semi-piloted aircraft



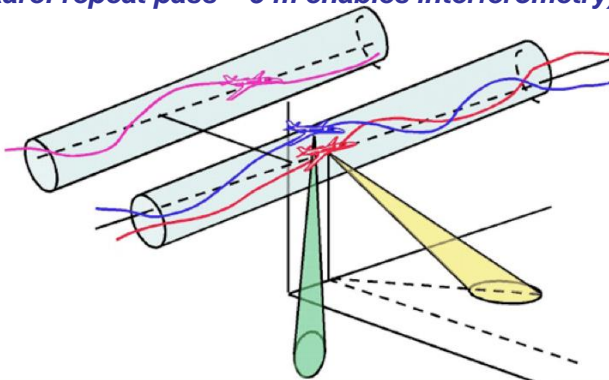
- Radar for studying earth processes
- **Repeat visit** → landscape *change* image
- High-definition: 7 m pixel size:
- >120 Megapixel images
- Sensitive: sees <1 cm surface fault slip



One day on Global Hawk or other drone?



Rare: repeat pass ~ 5 m enables interferometry

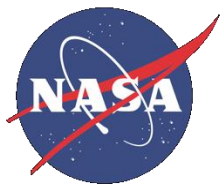


UAVSAR looks to the side
about 20 to 70 degrees

Φ_{el}

- *Repeat Pass Interferometry:*
- Surface deformation, mapped into
- Elevation Φ_{el} , azimuth θ_{Az} (Line-Of-Sight)

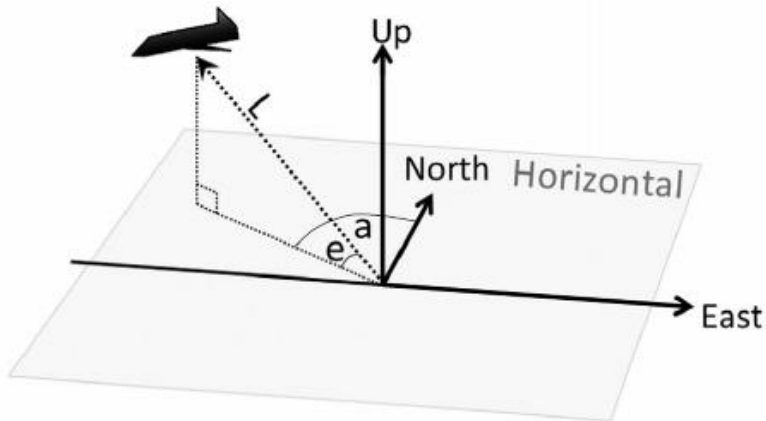
$$S_{Proj} = S \cos(\Phi_{el}) \cos(\theta_{Az} - \theta_{Strike})$$



Slip vs LOS slip

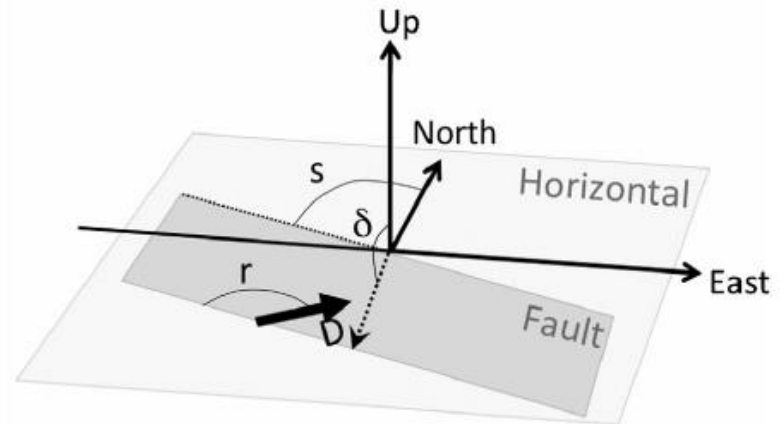
- Slip vs. Line Of Sight (LOS) projected slip
- For true strike slip $D = 100\text{mm}$, reduce by $D_{LOS} = D \cos(a - s) \cos(e)$,
- Example: $a - s = 45$, $e = 45 \Rightarrow D_{LOS} = 50\text{mm}$

UAVSAR Parameters

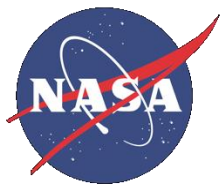


e = elevation from horizontal to sensor
 a = azimuth from ground point to sensor (clockwise from north)
 L = line of sight motion of ground point to sensor

Fault Parameters

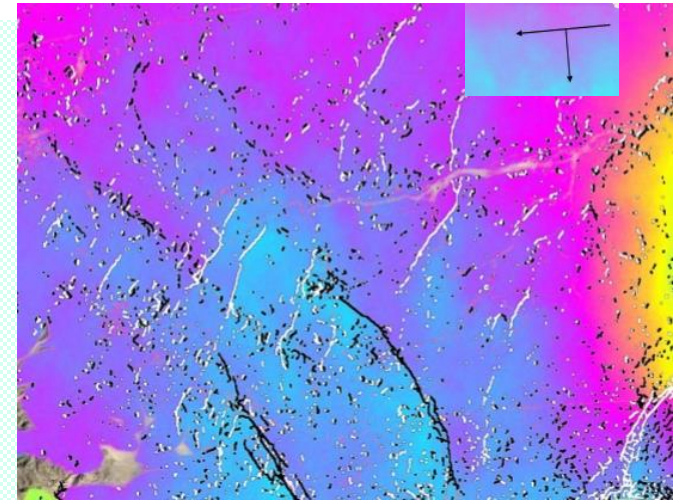


s = strike (clockwise from north)
 δ = dip
 r = rake
 D = displacement

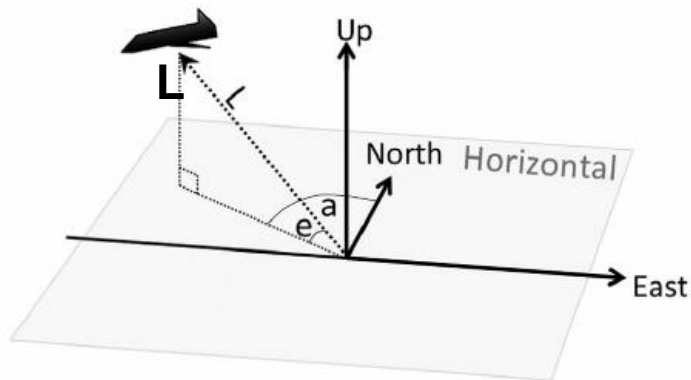


PseudoMechanism

- Radar sees rupture as a value jump across a line
- One side moves closer, one side farther
- Gradient **G** direction shows which moved closer
- Sign of **G** x **L**:
 - + **white** pseudo left lateral (pLL)
 - - **black** pseudo right lateral (pRL)
 - (*but could have vertical part*)

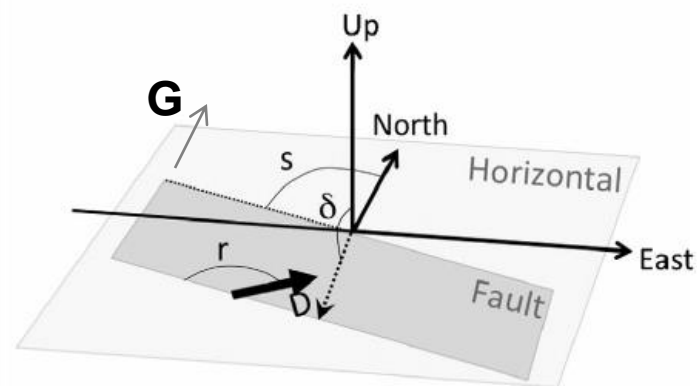


UAVSAR Parameters

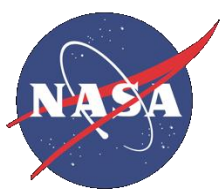


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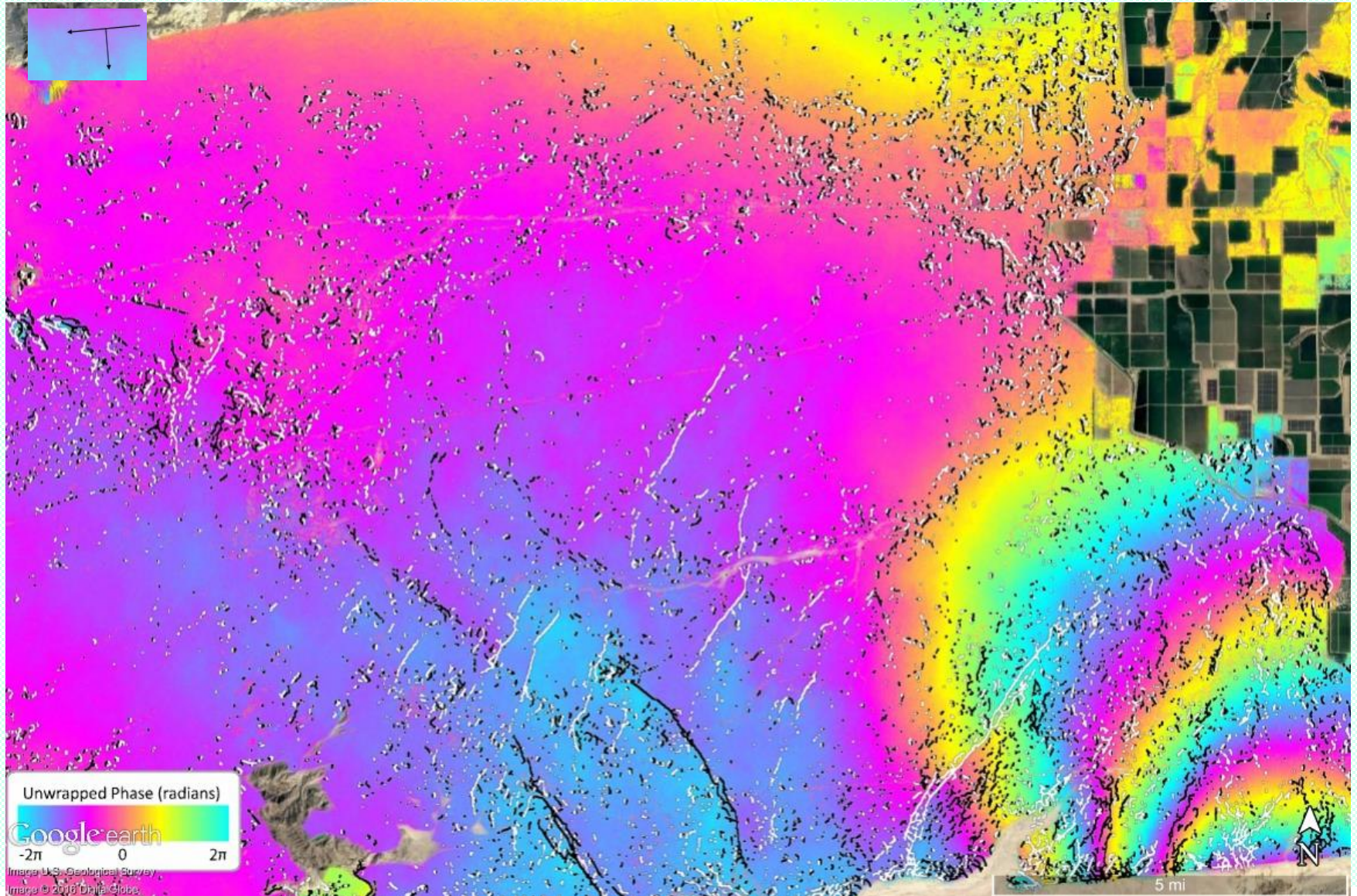


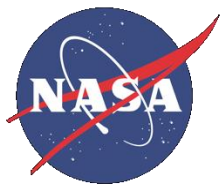
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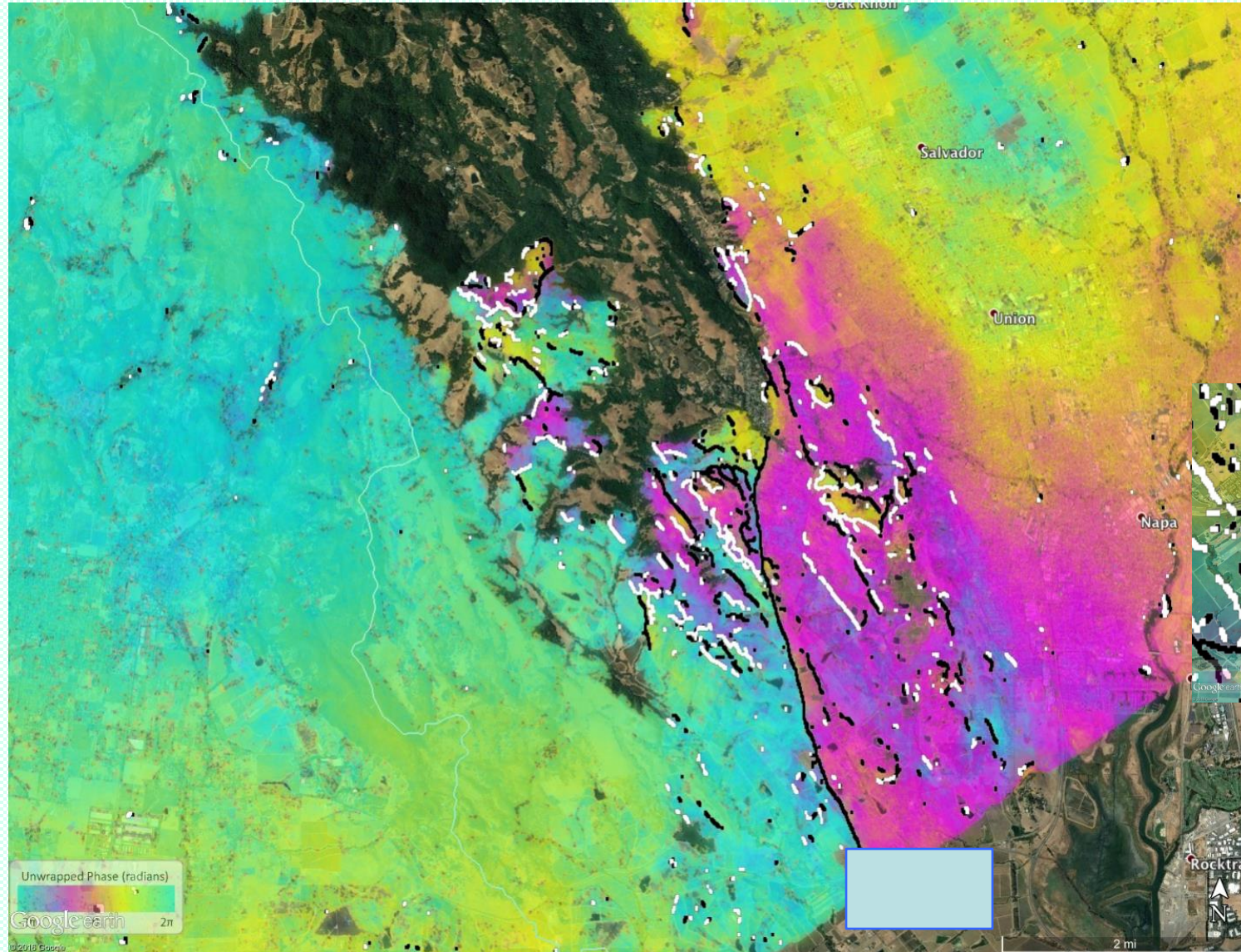
Border CA-MX visits Oct 2009 : Sep 2010

EMC occurred April 4 2010



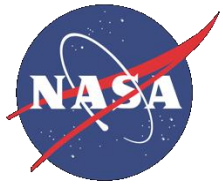


South Napa Earthquake, line 05512



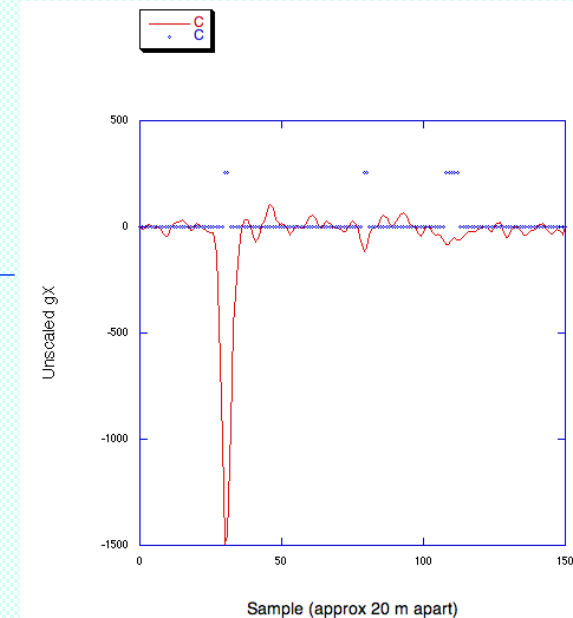
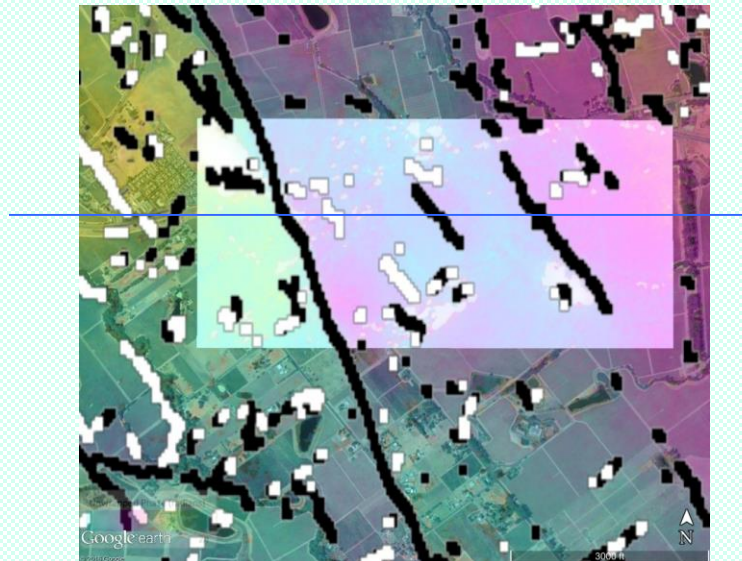
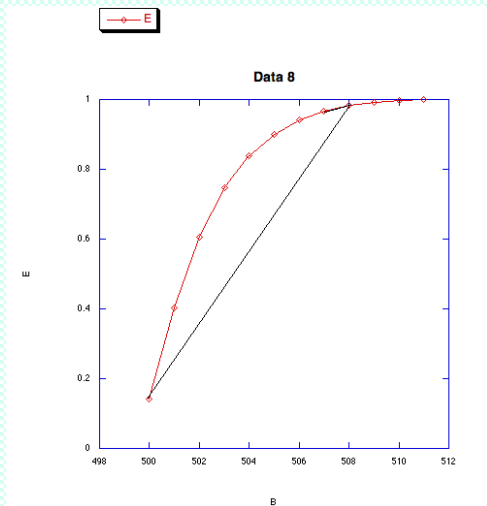
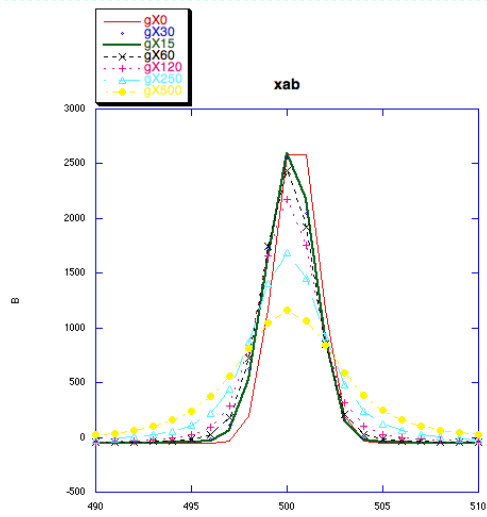
View from north:
line 23511

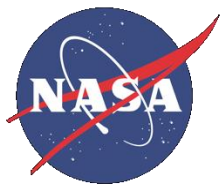




Evaluation of slip, Napa sample

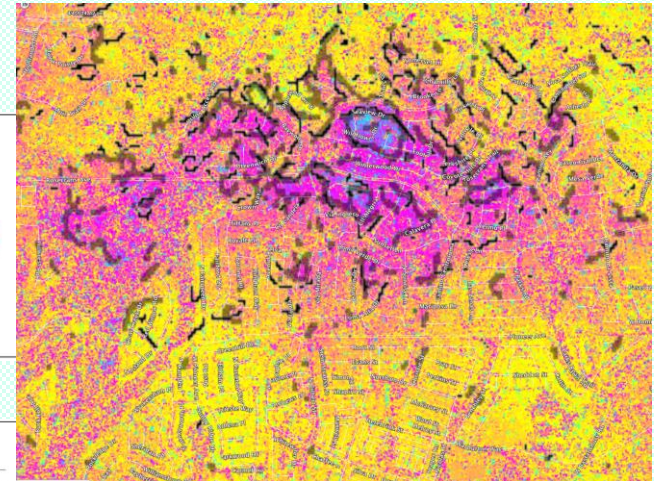
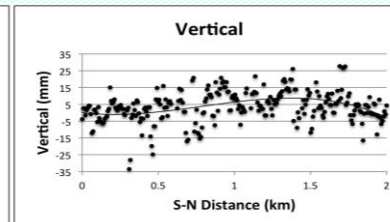
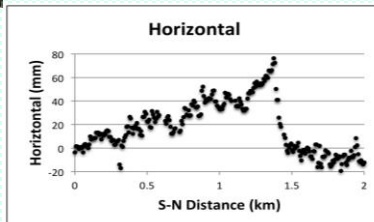
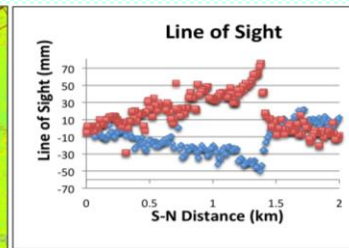
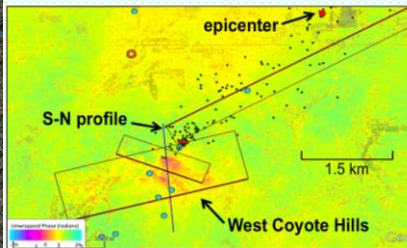
- Gradient across fault
- Simulated (Okada elastic half-space)
- Varying fault top (locked above this), 0-500m for $dx = 200m$
- Sum across width \rightarrow consistent total slip
- Width: how? Currently by slope ratio threshold (left)

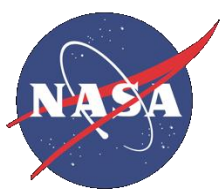




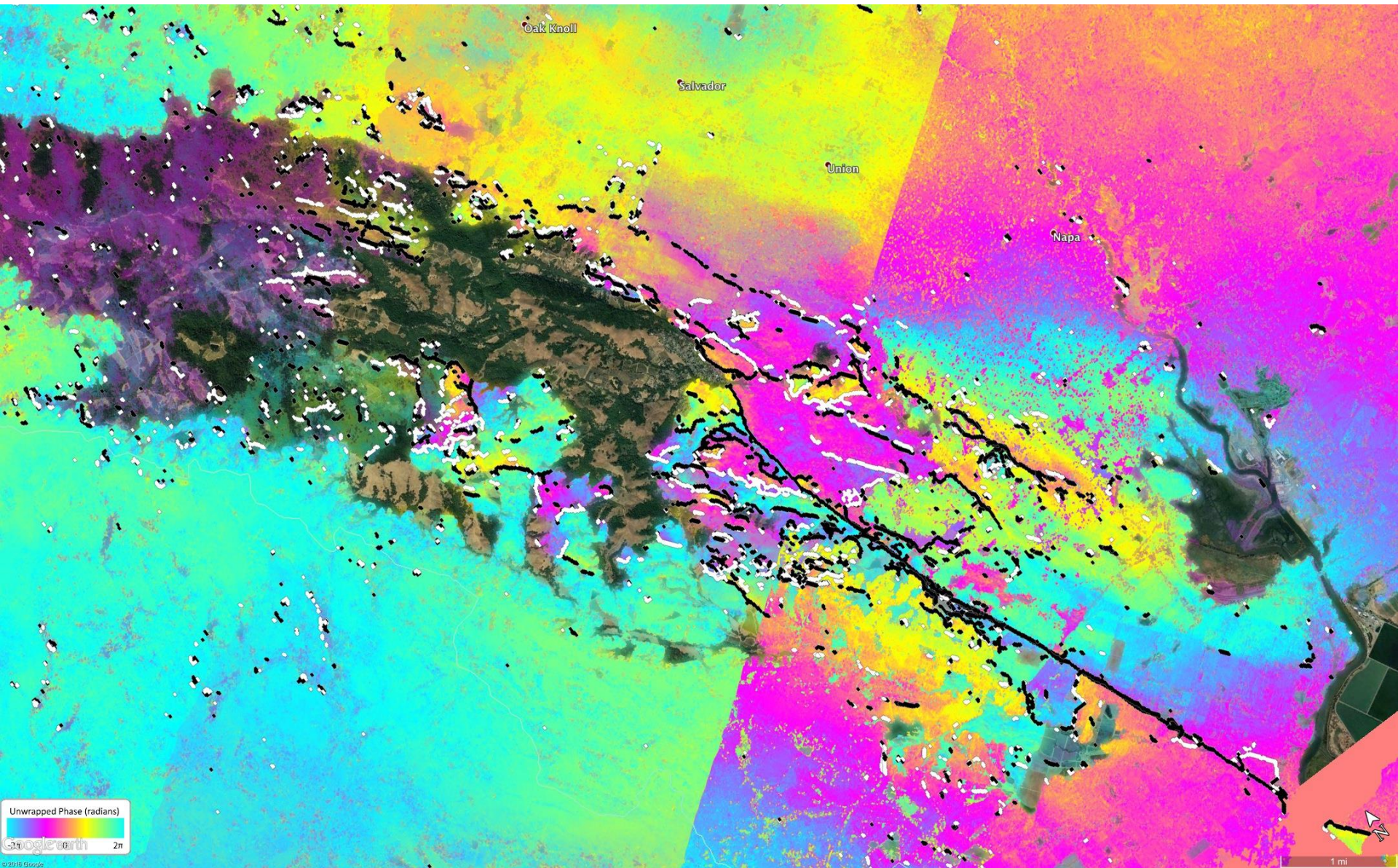
Two views: what can we learn?

- Two views: separation of vertical slip from horizontal.
- Vector analysis yields clean separation of one vertical and one horizontal slip component. (bottom row, from Donnellan et al, 2015).
- $H \sim Z \times B$, $V \sim B \times H$. Express L1, L2 in this basis: L1h, L1v etc. Deformation jump components are then
- $dD1 = Sh L1h + Sv L1v \Rightarrow$ solve for horizontal, vertical slip components Sh , Sv .
- $dD2 = Sh L2h + Sv L2v$ (automation in progress).
- La Habra earthquake M5.1 3/28/2014 damage area:



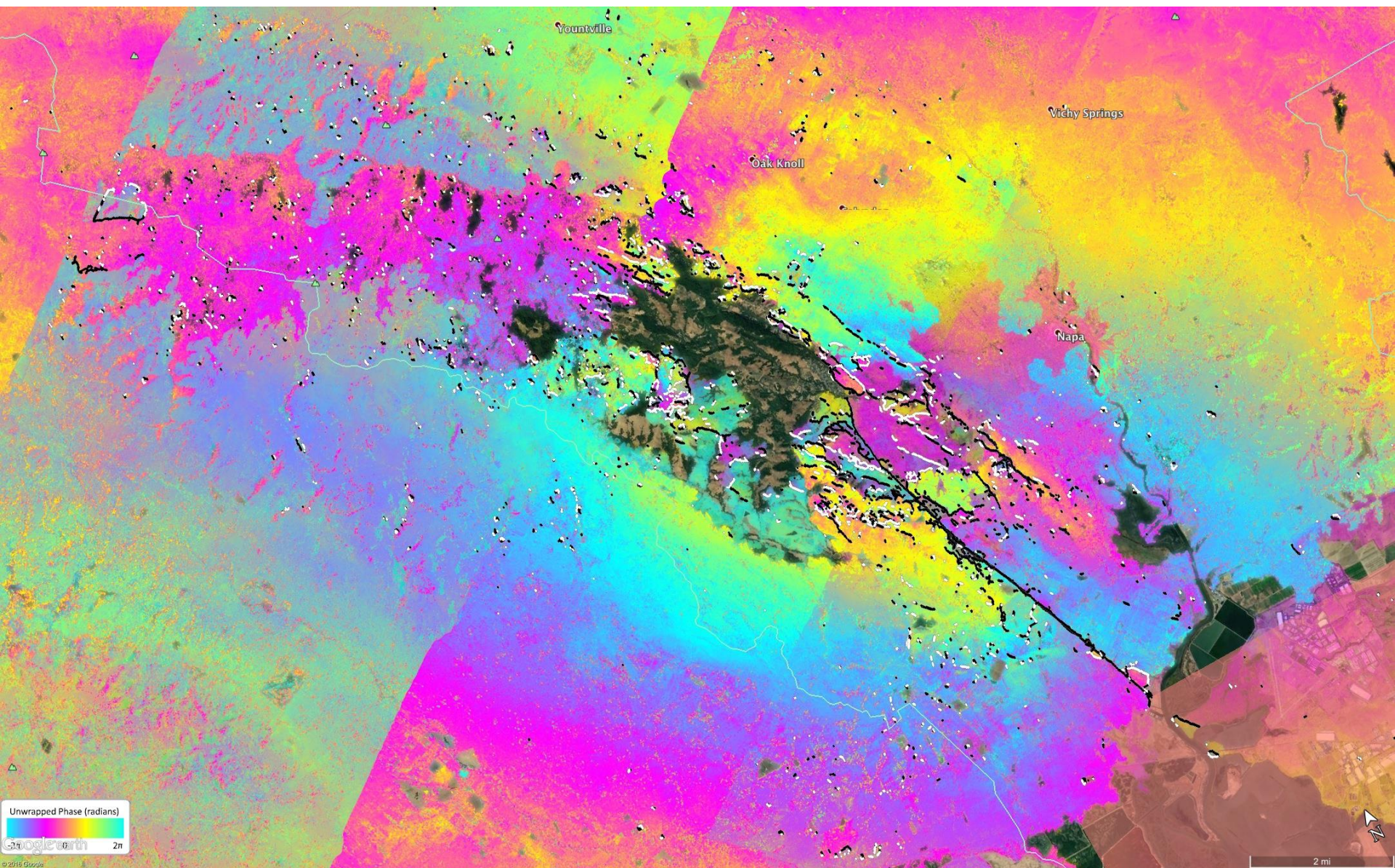


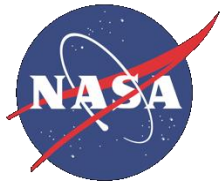
South Napa Earthquake, Composite



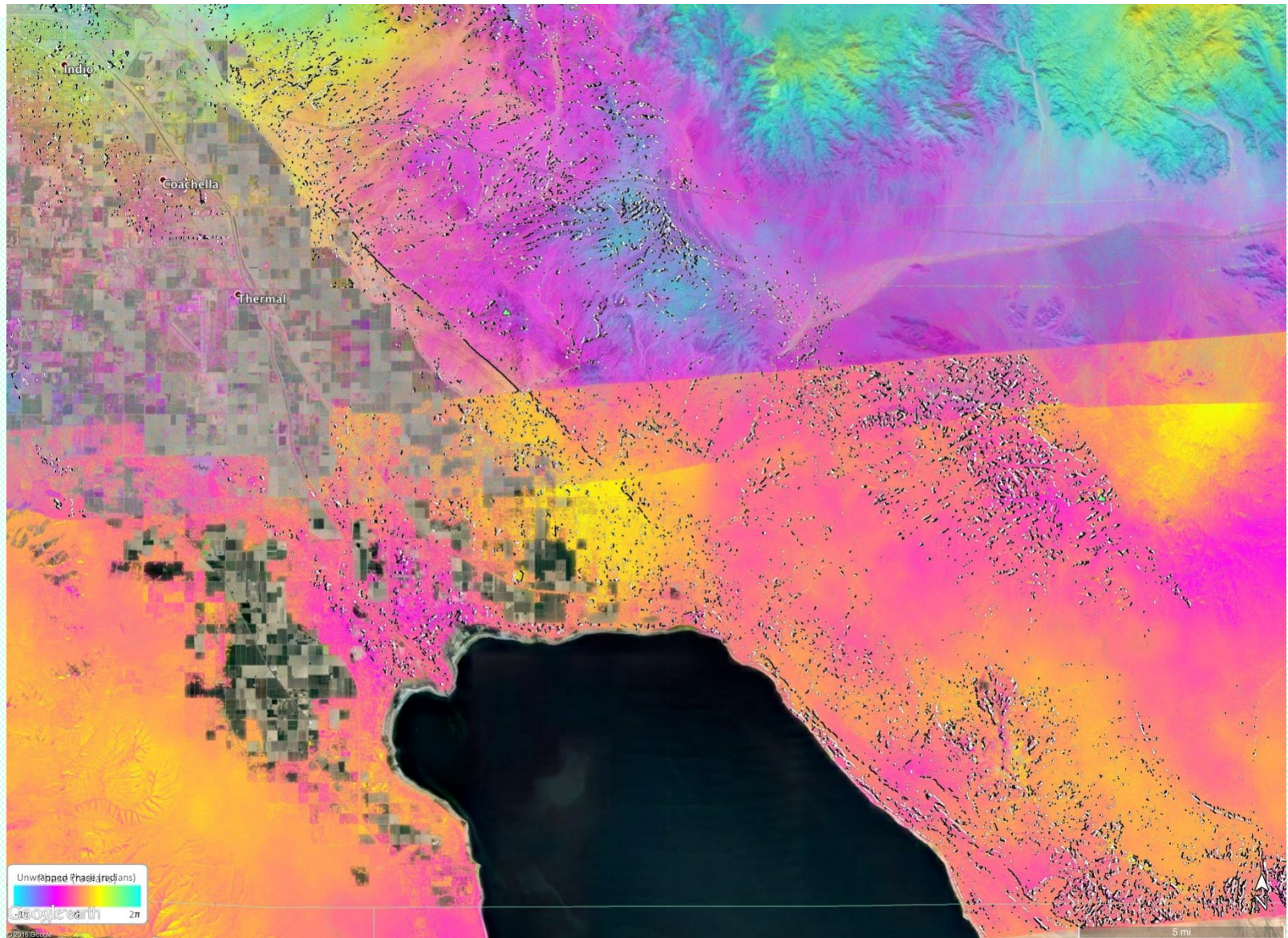


South Napa, wider view





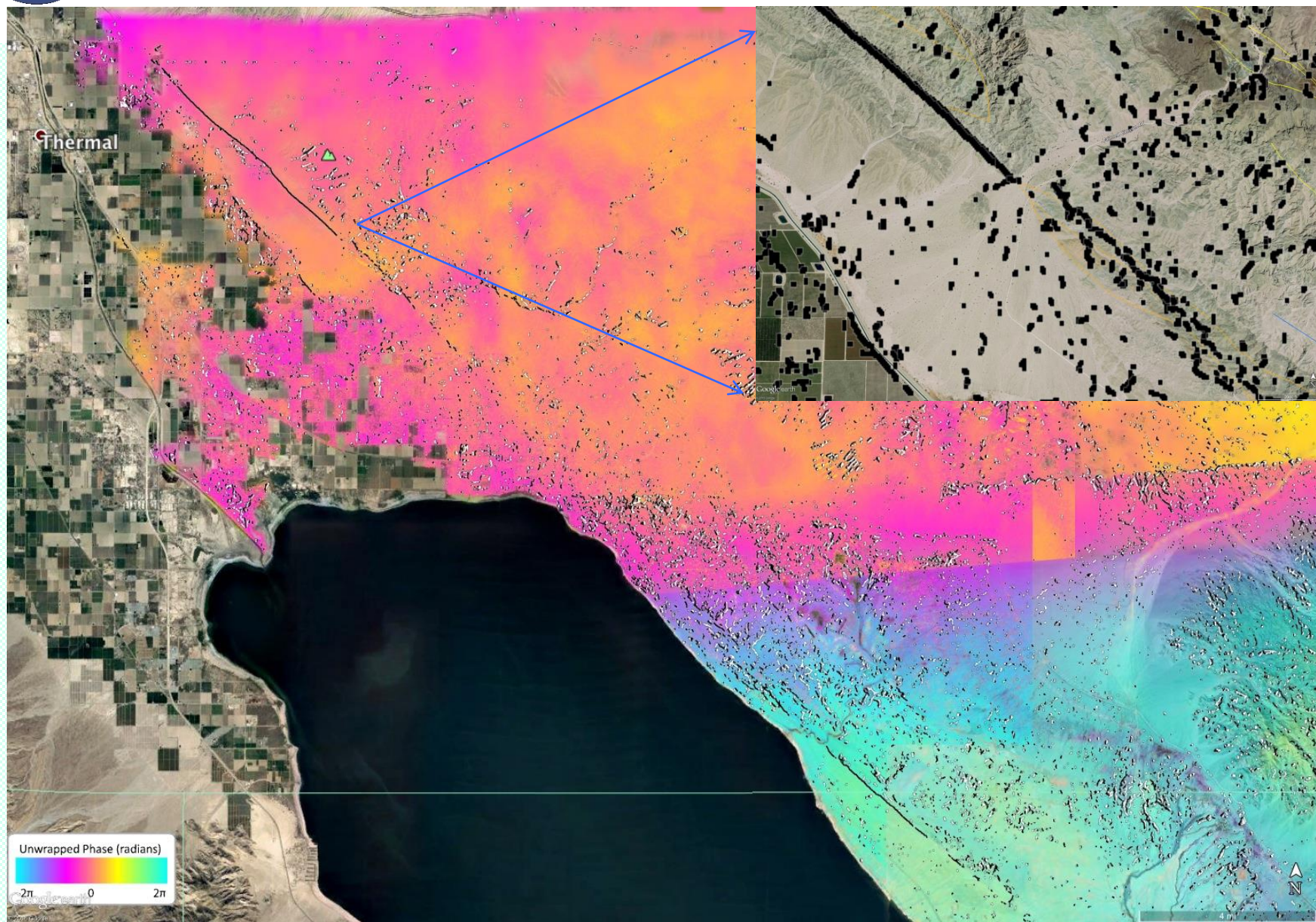
SAF triggered by EMC: from south

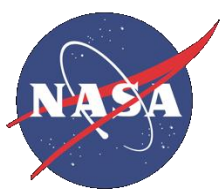




San Andreas Fault triggered by EMC

from north

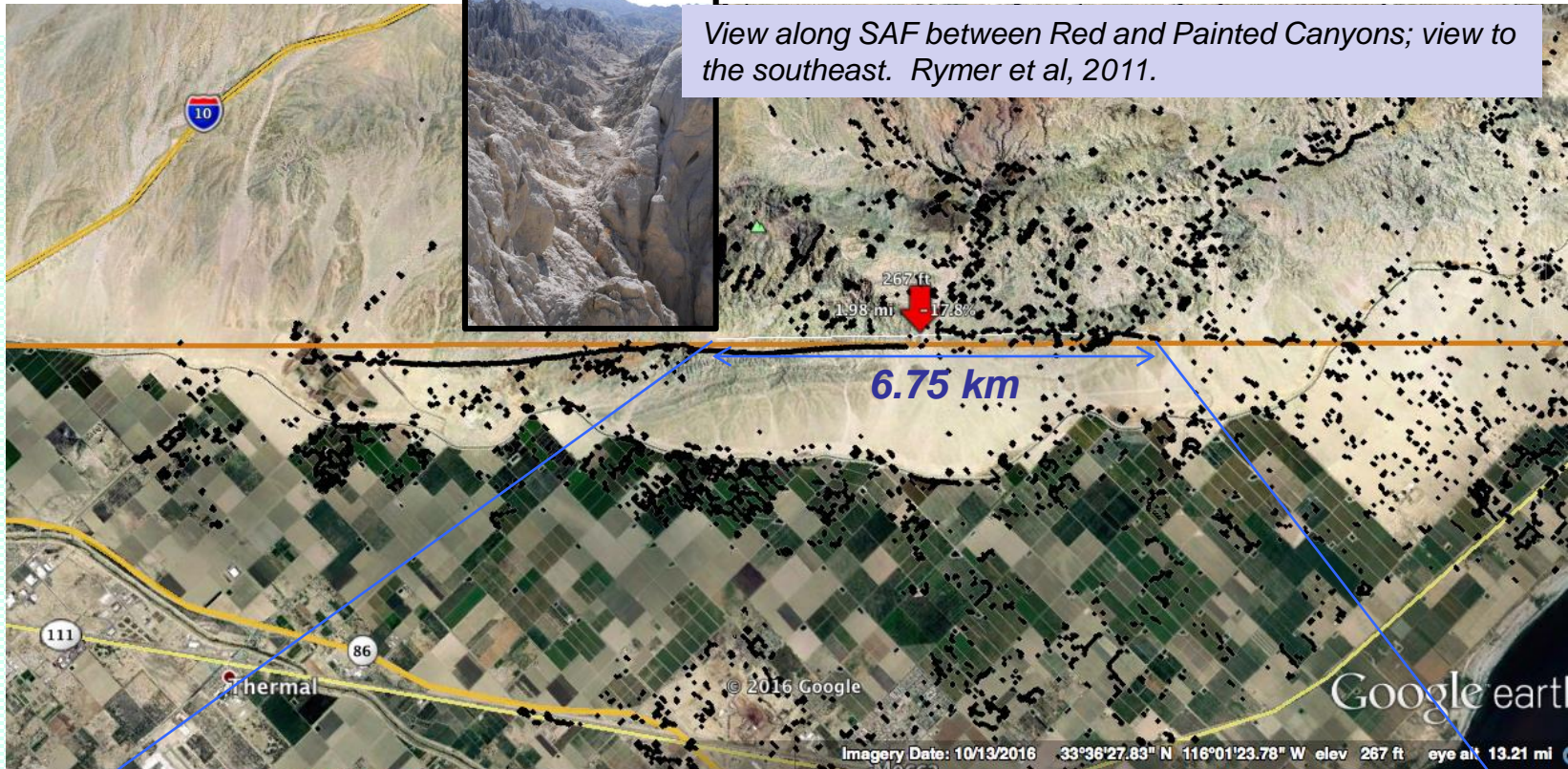




Detail: Painted Canyon, Mecca Hills

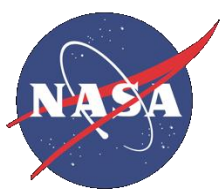


View along SAF between Red and Painted Canyons; view to the southeast. Rymer et al, 2011.



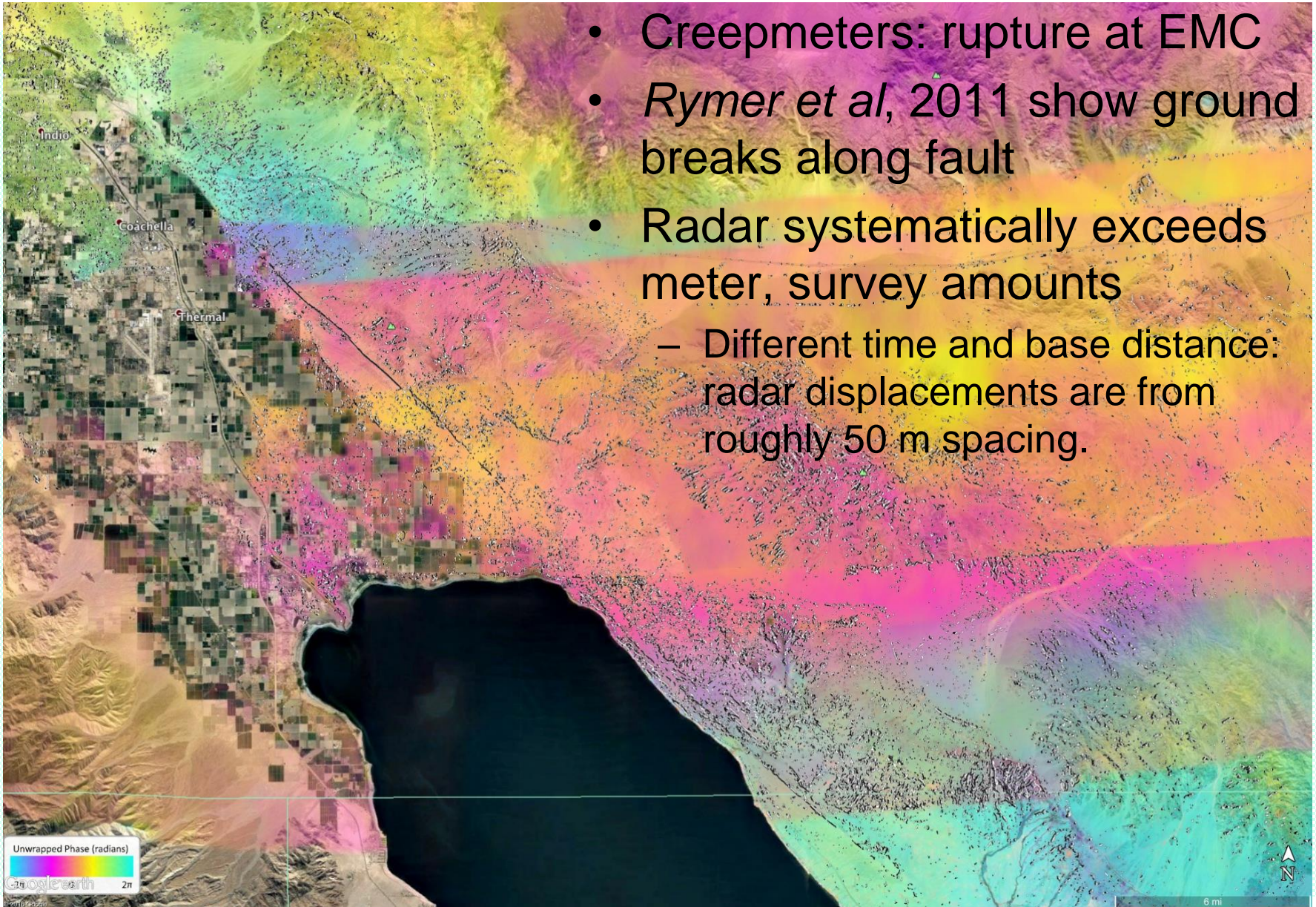
Graph: Min, Avg, Max Elevation: 200, 325, 469 ft
Range Totals: Distance: 4.2 mi Elev Gain/Loss: 1725 ft, -1744 ft Max Slope: 43.1%, -60.8% Avg Slope: 12.7%, -15.4%

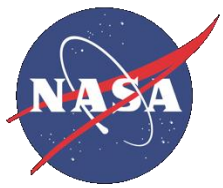




SAF triggered by EMC, composite, 5 strips

- Creepmeters: rupture at EMC
- *Rymer et al, 2011* show ground breaks along fault
- Radar systematically exceeds meter, survey amounts
 - Different time and base distance: radar displacements are from roughly 50 m spacing.





Next Steps, Conclusions

Next Steps

- Automate total displacement, shear width
- Extend to wrapped interferograms
- Demonstrate using satellite InSAR

Conclusions

- Detecting edge pixels allows large reduction in further analysis (typically 1m total to 5k points of interest)
- Maps of pLL, pRL show patterns of tectonic development
- Composite maps of pLL, pRL with several strips make large approximations but show helpful big picture